Gazette of the United States, and Philadelphia Daily Advertiser.

By JOHN WARD FENNO, N° 119, Chesnut-Street.

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☞ *The price of this Gazette is eight dollars per annum to Subscribers residing in the city of Philadelphia. All others pay one dollar additional, for enclosing and directing; and unless some person in this city will become answerable for the subscription, it must be paid Six Months in advance.*

INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE Subscribers respectfully inform their commercial friends in particular, and the public in general, that an office for the Insurance of shipping will be opened on Monday next, 28th inst. No. 95 South Front-street—where a share of the public patronage is solicited

N. & J. FRAZIER.

jan. 25. dtw 3awim

SHIP BROKER'S OFFICE,

And Commission Store,

NO. 119, SOUTH FRONT STREET,

Next door to the Custom House.

THE Subscriber, encouraged by the advice of his friends, offers his service to the public as a Ship and Insurance Broker.——He proposes to buy and sell vessels and every thing relating thereto—assist masters of vessels and others in entering and clearing at the Custom-House, procuring and shipping freight, settling Insurance and all other mercantile accounts, and have on hand the necessary Blanks and Stamps.

Papers in foreign languages translated, and information given in general mercantile matters.—From a knowledge gained by long experience of every branch of business he hopes to be useful to those who please to favor him with their commands. *SAMUEL EMERY.*

november 10 2aw

For Sale.

THE SUBSCRIBER, intending to decline the DRUG BUSINESS, offers For Sale, the whole Stock of

Drugs and Medicines, Instruments, &c.

The shop is elegant, commodious, and sufficiently known for the extensive business done in the wholesale and retail line; the situation equal to any in the city, being at the corner of Walnut and Second streets. The whole, or any part of the Stock, will be sold, as will best suit the purchaser. The terms may be known, by applying to

JAMES MOORE, JUN.

Who has For Sale,

TWO

Sloops,

Well calculated for the river trade—

The PEGGY, about 30 tons burthen, Mulberry and Red Cedar frame, and remarkably stout, of an easy draught of water, rigging in good order.

The SALLY, about 30 tons, sails well, and in complete order for the lumber business.

☞ All persons indebted to the late firm of *Goldthwait & Baldwin, W. B. Goldthwait, Goldthwait & Moore*, or the subscriber, are earnestly requested to make speedy payment to

JAMES MOORE, JUN.

august 3 §

For Savannah,

To sail the first opening,

The well accommodated and fast sailing SHIP

SWIFT PACKET,

PATRICK GRIBBIN, *Master,*

Now lying at Latimer's wharf.--For Freight or Passage apply to the master on board, or

N. & J. FRAZIER,

No. 95, South Front Street.

January 22. d1w

FOR SALE,

At 7 o'clock on Tuesday evening the 5th February, at the Merchants' Coffee House

The Foreign Built

SHIP

GEORGE.

Coppered to light water mark, burthen about 378 tons Custom House measurement, now lying at Wilcox's Wharf, is well found, as per inventory to be seen at the Auction Room—Conditions of sale approved endorsed notes at 90 days.

FOOTMAN & Co.

Auctioneers.

jan. 29 dts

For FREIGHT or CHARTER, to any part of EUROPE,

The Swedish SNOW

MARIA,

HANS OLOF KOCK, commander.

A remarkably good vessel, about 220 tons burthen. A freight to Cadiz, or any part of the Mediterranean would be preferred. Enquire of the Captain on board at Vine-Street Wharf.

dec 17 §

For sale by the subscriber,

AT PORTSMOUTH (N.H.)

THE HULL

OF A

NEW SHIP,

80 feet keel, 27 1-2 beam, 12 feet hold, 5, 10 between decks; about 330 tons; with masts, spars and all the carpenter's and smith's work completed; built of good sound seasoned timber and plank; launched in November, 1796, and has been well taken care of since that time.—Further particulars may be known by applying to Messrs. Wharton & Lewis, Philadelphia, or to

THOMAS THOMPSON,

december 21 3aw.tf.

FOR SALE,

By the Subscriber,

200 Bolts Russia Duck,

50 pipes London particular bill Madeira Wine

1 pair nine pound Cannon

A few Bales Madras Handkerchiefs

4000 lbs Fine Flota Indigo

23 Barrels Beef.

Willings & Francis.

Penn-street, November 28 §

Just Arrived,

In the Brig Eliza, from the Mediterranean, and now landing at Walnut Street wharf,

Fourth proof Brandy in Pipes.

Brimstone.

An assortment of valuable DRUGS,

CONSISTING OF

Opium, Aloes, Cantharides, Camphire, Senna, Cremor Tartar, &c. &c.

Essences of Lemon and Bergamot

Writing paper

Sweet oil in bottles and flasks

Olives, anchovies and capers

Juniper berries

ALSO.—Italian lutestrings

Satins

Crapes

Umbrellas

Remaining on Hand,

St. Croix Sugars,

Claret in cases

Old Madeira Wine of the first quality.

JAMES YARD.

November 1 §

FOR SALE

By the Subscribers,

ON VERY LOW TERMS

WAX CANDLES,

OF A SUPERIOR QUALITY,

Either by the single box of 24lbs. or by the quantity.

Willings & Francis.

nov 24

☞ All persons indebted to the Estate of JOSEPH ANTHONY, sen. deceased, are requested to make immediate payment:—And all those who have any demands against said estate, are desired to produce them legally attested to the subscribers for settlement.

JOSIAH HEWES,
JOHN MORTON,
JOSEPH ANTHONY, } Executors.

December 26. dtf

NOTICE.

Joseph Thomas's Creditors

are hereby earnestly requested to furnish their Accounts duly attested, as soon as convenient: thereby to enable the Assignees to form an idea of the state of his affairs;—and all those indebted to said THOMAS, are required to make immediate payment to either of the Subscribers.

SAMUEL W. FISHER,
WILLIAM BUCKLEY,
JOHN HALL. } Assignees of J. Thomas.

dec. 31. dtf

JOHN DOBBIN,

BOOT & SHOEMAKER.

RESPECTFULLY informs his Friends and the Public in general that he carries on his business at No 99 *South Second-street*, nearly opposite the Merchants Coffee-house where gentlemen may be supplied in the neatest and best manner—he assures those who may please to favor him with their commands that no attention or exertion on his side shall be wanting to render him worthy of their encouragement.

N. B. Orders received will be punctually attended to.

november 5 §

NOTICE.

THE Public are cautioned not to trust any of the people belonging to the Swedish Snow Maria, on my account.

Hans Olof Kock, master.

dec 29 §

FOR SALE,

To be EXCHANGED for property within thirty miles of the city, or to let on ground-rent forever

Several valuable building Lots,

In Philadelphia,

Enquire of William M. Biddle, no. 147, Chesnut-street.

nov. 22 §

TO LET,

THE large House in Southwark, lately occupied by Mr. Henry Mitchell; apply to

Isaac Wharton.

jan. 11 §

Bank of Pennsylvania,

December 31, 1798.

The Stockholders of the Bank of Pennsylvania are hereby notified that their Annual meeting will be held at the Bank on Friday the 1st day of Feburary next at 10 o'clock.

By order of the Board,

JONA. SMITH, *cashier.*

jan 12 dt1stF.

Now Landing,

From on board the ship John Bulkeley, and for sale at the stores of Jesse & Robert Waln,

350,000 weight of Java Coffee,

of the first quality in bags.

150,000 weight of Java Sugar,

in cannisters.

nov. 23 dtf

An elegant Chariot,

With plated Harness.

For SALE at the Merchant's Coffee House,

On Saturday next,

at 10 o'clock.

FOOTMAN & CO.

jan. 23 d4t

MADEIRA WINE

FOR SALE,

At the late dwelling house of HENRY HILL, Esq.

On Saturday morning next,

precisely at 11 o'clock.

FOOTMAN & CO.

Approved endorsed notes at 60 days, will be received in payment.

jan. 23 dtTu

DANCING.

Mr. & Mrs. BYRNE,

First Dancers of the NEW THEATRE,

INFORM the Ladies and Gentlemen of Philadelphia, that they intend opening an ACADEMY at Four Dollars per Month, or Ten Dollars per Quarter, and mean to teach every fashionable Dance now in use in the politest circles of Europe.—Mr. & Mrs. Byrne having spent their whole lives in the acquirement of their profession, and it being their only employment, encourages them to hope for the generous patronage of a discerning public.

Please to enquire of Mr. & Mrs. Byrne, the corner of Dock and Second streets, or during the hours of Tuition, at Oeller's Hotel, on Tuesdays and Saturdays, from ten til twelve in the morning for Young Ladies, and in the evenings of the same days from six till nine for Gentlemen—To commence on Saturday the 26th January.

January 11. dtf

The owners of the ship NEW-JERSEY from Canton expect in a few days part of the Cargo of that vessel in town,

—CONSISTING OF—

A general assortment of Silks & Sattins,

Nankeens, White and Yellow,

Cassia

China Ware assorted

Bohea, Souchong, Hyson Skin, Young Hyson, Hyson, and Imperial } TEAS, Of excellent quality, and in Large and Small packages.

For terms of Sale—apply at the Stores of

Nicklin & Griffith,
Archibald M'Call,
Wm Read & Co.
George Plumsted,

dec 26 §

The Subscribers,

Have received by the Clothier from Liverpool

A CONSIGNMENT OF TEN CASES OF

Well Assorted Buttons,

About 50l. sterling each Case, which they will dispose of per package, on liberal terms.

Medford & Wilks.

No. 78, North Front near Arch-street.

WANTED,

ABOUT fifty Casks of

Flag Annatto or Rocoa,

Apply as above.

dec 22 §

Nicklin & Griffith,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Sail Cloth by the bale or piece,

(No. 1 & 8)

One bale of seaming-twine

Copper in sheets, from 24 by 48 to 48 by 60 inches

Two tubs raised copper still bottoms

Queens' ware, assorted in crates

London porter in bottles, contained in cases

Empty port-wine bottles

Yellow ochre in casks

Cochineal in serons

Indigo in do. & casks

35 cases and trunks of muslins, ginghams, dimities, muslinets and pullicat handkerchiefs, in small assorted packages, calculated for the West-India market

12 trunks printed dallicoes

4 bales cassimeres, assorted

1 do. coarse woolens

Old Madeira wine

Sheathing paper

English nails in casks, assorted,

The Brig

AMAZON,

FOR SALE OR CHARTER.

December 19. m.w.&sa.tf

Sales of valuable Property.

AGREEABLE to the last will and testament of JOSEPH ANTHONY, senior, deceased, will be sold at public sale, on Thursday, 14th February, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, in Second street, the following

REAL ESTATES,

An elegant three story brick house, situated at the north-east corner of Ninth and High streets, twenty eight feet front, with three story brick buildings, extending on Ninth street, two hundred feet to a 16 feet wide court, on which is erected a brick stable and coach house, the whole finished in the best manner.

Also three Twenty-five feet Lots bounded by Filbert and Ninth Sreet extending back from Filbert Street seventy-five feet to the 16 feet Court before mentioned with the privilege of the said Court,

Also a Lot with the Buildings thereon erected consisting of a New Four Story Brick Building on the east end and a two Story Brick Building on the west end situated in Water Street between Chesnut and Market containing in breadth Twenty-three feet and extending Eastward into the River Delaware Two hundred and fifty feet bounded eastward by the River Delaware Southward by James Pemberton, Westward by water Street and Northward by Mary Fox's Estate with a reservation of a Cart way across the east end of said lot.

The Conditions will be made known at the time of Sale, and immediate possession of the House and Lots on High and Ninth Streets will be given and of the store and Lots in water Sreet the first of May next.—

JOSIAH HEWES
JOHN MORTON
JOSEPH ANTHONY } Executors.

BENSON & YORKE, Auctioneers.

jan. 9 d14F

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT application will be made at the Bank of the United States for the renewal of the following certificates of Bank stock, standing in the name of Hodgson Atkinson of London, which were lost from on board the Swallow Packet, capt. Kidd, captured by the French, and all persons concerned are desired to take notice.

No. 2424, issued in lieu of No. 1891, 1892, 5662 and 16640, for 4 shares.

No. 3020, issued in lieu of 11055, and 11057, for 3 shares.—7 shares.

THOMAS M'EUEN & Co.

nov. 28 d3m

AUGUSTUS FRICKE,

Woollen Draper & Men's Mercer

No. 7, South Third street,

HAS RECEIVED,

per the last arrival from Europe, a large assortment of the fashionable Goods in his line,

And has constantly for sale a general assortment of

First rate London superfine Broad Cloths

Cassimeres

Vest Patterns of all kinds

And every other article in the gentleman's line by wholesale and retail.

december 10 dtf

CHINA GOODS,

Just received per the ship New-Jersey from Canton

AND FOR SALE

BY ARCHIBALD M'CALL,

At his Store No. 187, south Second street,

—VIZ—

An assortment of Teas of the first quality,

White and yellow nankeens

Cassia, silk umbrellas

an assortment of china ware,

and a variety of SILKS, consisting of

Black and colored Lutestring

do. do. sattins

do. do. sensaws

do. do. silk handkerchiefs

do do. sewing silks

Black Taffeties

ALSO,

12 pipes of excellent Madeira Wine,

fit for immediate use,

jan. 24 §

Henry Zantzinger,

SURVIVING PARTNER OF THE HOUSE OF

Keppele & Zantzinger,

Will dispose of all their Stock in Trade, upon moderate terms, consisting of the following articles, in packages and open,

Broad and narrow Cloths
Cassimeres, Swansdowns
Plains Beverrets
Coatings, Elastic Cloths
Flannels, Swanskins
Baizes
Red Blankets } in Bales.
Striped do.
Thicksetts, Velvetts, Corduroys
Fancy Cords, Vest Coating
Jeans, Fustians, Nankeens
Cott. Bandanoes Romalls
Linnen and Cotton pocket Handkerchiefs
Pulicat and other ditto
Silk Hdkfs. Ferrets
Olive, purple and chintz Shawls
Apron Checks
Calicoes and Chintzes } in Trunks
Furnitures
Camblets, Calimancoes, Durants
Spinning & other Stuffs
Sewing Silks, Twist
Ginghams, Bengal Stripes
Beaver Gloves and Bindings
Coloured and Scotch Threads
Men's and Women's Cot. Hose
Do. do. Silk do.
Men's Beaver Hats
Pocket and Children's Knives
Barlow and other Penknives
Knives and Forks, Butchers Knives
Scissors, Shears, Razors
Ivory, horn, and other Combs
Needles, Spectacles, and Spoons.
Thimbles, Curry Combs &c. &c.

N. B. A large assortment of Pearl, Steel and other Buttons.

jan 22 d7t

FOR SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBERS,

14 four pound Cannon, different lengths,

5 Carronades.

JOHN NIXON & CO.

December 1. §

CHARLES CAMPBELL,

WATCH-MAKER.

HAS removed to the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. *John Wood*, No. 55, corner of Front and Chesnut-streets; where he will thankfully receive and execute orders with neatness and dispatch

HE HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

A Neat and Large Assortment of

Clocks & Watches.

WANTED,

A JOURNEYMAN;

ALSO, one or two Apprentices of respectable parents.

FOR SALE,

A large quantity of Watch Glasses

Wholesale and Retail.

nov 24 3awtf

ALL Persons having any Demands against the estate of the late Robert Hardie, mariner, deceased, are hereby requested to present them for settlement, and all those indebted to said estate, to make payment to either of the subscribers

PETER BAYNTON, *Walnut-street.*
JOHN CRAIG, *No. 12, Dock-street.* } *Executors.*

jan. 14 3awtf

Removal.

THOMAS CLAYTON, *Hatter,*

HAS removed to No. 126, south Front street, where he intends carrying on his business as formerly, and has on hand a complete assortment of his own manufactured ladies, gentlemen and childrens'

HATS.

Canada Beaver & Musk-rat Skins,

With a complete assortment of FURS, always for sale.—He has received per the late arrivals from London, a complete assortment of

Fashionable English Hats,

Which he now offers for sale at very reduced prices.

jan. 29 1aw6m

English wrought Nails.

Imported in the ships Molly and Diana, from LIVERPOOL.

400 Casks of Nails,

CONSISTING of 6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d, flat points suitable for the southern market—6d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20d, fine drawn sharps—also 2, 3, 4, and 6 clouts—sprigs—tucks—tupper nails—sheathing nails, &c.

FOR SALE BY,

Robert Denison, junr.

127 Market-street.

IMPORTED

In the last arrivals from Bremen, Hamburg and Amsterdam,

AND FOR SALE,

AT REASONABLE PRICES AND ON A LIBERAL CREDIT, BY

PRATT & KINTZING,

No. 95, North Water street.

215 bales & boxes Ticklenburghs, hempen linens and oznabrigs from 15 to 35 per ell

70 do. bleached and brown hessians

40 do. brown rolls suitable for coffee bags

20 do. strong do. do. for cotton do.

30 chests platillas
3 do. dowlas
30 do. creas a la Morlaix
12 do. estopailles
15 do. Bielefield linen
90 do. patterbornes
45 do Brittanias
1 do. Holland canvas
1 do. Russia do.
3 do. Russia sheetings
1 do. ravens duck
2 do. Russia drillens
1 do. brown holland
2 do. Silesia rouans
1 do. Wahrendrop linen
1 do. Caraudoles
1 do. Flemish linens
1 do. cambricks and lawns
1 do diaper
12 do. stripes
18 do. checks
2 do. damois
1 do. Arabia stripe
1 do. bunting for colors
1 packa. Madras handkerchiefs
1 do. Turkey yarn
6 bales empty bags
1 chest hair ribband
3 boxes tapes, assorted
2 do. bobbin, assorted
1 box threads & tapes
1 do. fine blue listados
5 chests men's slippers
3 do. bed ticks
2 casts hog's bristles
6 chests writing paper
4 do. quills
2 do. sealing-wax
3 packages oil-cloth
4 do. sail-twine
1 do. watches
14 pipes Port wine
92 cases claret
130 do fine long corked claret
1600 bushels fine salt
30 casks of roll brimstone
200 casks of naval stores.
50 logs prime mahogany
4 hhds. coffee mills
6 bundles German steel
10 chests of slates and pencils
A package of skates
A do. woolen caps, &c.
4 chests of Nurenberg toys
40 kegs of yellow ochre
3 hhds. Glue
8 barrels of Lentilles
5 chests of prime red cruft Holland cheese
30 kegs of pearl barley
60 boxes of capers
400 sides of upper and soal leather
300 boxes window glass
800 Demijohns
50 boxes glass tumblers assorted
2 hhds. pumice stone
1 box of mill saws
1 cask of cutlery
A quantity of stone jugs and pickling pots
A few ships anchors, &c.

november 12 tu&sf-tf

Just Published

BY THOMAS DOBSON,

At the Stone-house, no. 41, south Second-street,

PHILADELPHIA

ENCYCLOPÆDIA:

OR, A

DICTIONARY

OF

ARTS AND SCIENCES,

AND

MISCELLANEOUS LITERATURE,

On a PLAN entirely NEW.

BY WHICH

THE DIFFERENT SCIENCES AND ARTS

Are digested into the Form of Distinct

TREATISES OR SYSTEMS

COMPREHENDING

THE History, Theory, and Practice, of each, according to the latest discoveries and improvements: and full explanations given of the *Various Detached Parts of Knowledge*, whether relating to natural and artificial objects, or to matters ecclesiastical, civil, military, commercial &c. Including elucidation of the most important topics relative to religion, morals, manners, and the œconomy of life: together with a description of all the countries, cities, principal mountains, seas, rivers &c. throughout the world; a general history, *ancient* and *modern*, of the different empires, kingdoms and states; and an account of the lives of the most eminent persons in every nation, from the earliest ages down to the present times. Compiled from the writings of the best authors, in several languages; the most approved dictionaries, as well of general science as of particular branches; the transactions, journals, and memoirs, of learned societies; the MS. lectures of eminent professors on different ciences; and a variety of original materials, furnished by an extensive correspondence.

The work is now completed in eighteen large quarto volumes, illustrated with five hundred and forty-two copperplates.

The few copies which remain on hand are offered for sale at

135 dollars for the 18 volumes in boards
162 dollars neatly bound in sheep leather
180 dollars handsomely bound in Calf
207 dollars in Russia or Morocco.

T. DOBSON,

HAS JUST OPENED A

SUBSCRIPTION,

For Publishing a Supplement to the Work

The object of which is to correct such mis-statements as have been found in the Work, and to give an account of the most important discoveries and improvements which have been made for the last ten years.

It is expected this supplement will consist of three volumes, on such paper and type as the Encyclopedia, at Six Dollars per volume, in boards, Six Dollars of which to be paid on subscribing,

dec 15 2aw6w

Patent Ploughs,

TO be sold for cash by Joseph Salter at Atsion Richard Wells, Cooper's Ferry—Jonathan Harker, Woodbury—and Jesse Evans, Lumberton, Those who have used them give them the preference to any other kind, as they require less team, break the ground better, are kept in order at less expence and are sold at a cheaper rate—the plan is much simplified and consists of but one piece of cast iron, with the handles and beam of wood; they may be fixed with wrought lays and coulters to be put on with screws and taken off at pleasure

Patent rights for vending with instructions for making them may be had by applying to John Newbold, or the subscriber No. 212 North Front-street.

Who has for Sale;

Or to Lease for a term of Years,

A number of valuable tracts of Land, well situated for Mills, Iron Works or Farms, mostly improved, lying chiefly in the county of Huntingdon state of Pennsylvania. Those who may incline to view them will please to apply to John Canan esq. near Huntingdon.

Charles Newbold.

july 17 2awtf

The Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA,

TUESDAY EVENING, *FEBRUARY 5.*

MR. FENNO,

I send you the addreſs of the minority conſiſting of 58 members in the Houſe of Delegates in Virginia, which the addreſs of the majority rendered neceſſary for explaining and juſtifying the opinions of the minority. This maſterly performance, while it does the higheſt honor to the talents and patriotiſm of the minority, cannot fail to have the happieſt effect in removing the errors and prejudices concerning the general government, which are entertained in Virginia, or in any other ſtate. So ſound in principles, ſo ſtrong in argument, ſo elegant in expreſſion, its eloquence is irreſiſtable; it has given a deciſive blow to the antifederal party in that ſtate, whoſe downfall may be dated from this epoch.

The general aſſembly of Virginia cloſed its ſeſſion on the 26th of laſt month.

ALPHA.

ADDRESS.

FELLOW-CITIZENS,

OPPOSING as we did, reſolutions of the General Aſſembly, paſſed on the 24th day of December, we cannot remain ſilent under the unprecedented example exhibited in ſupport of them, by a detailed diſplay of thoſe reaſons which influenced their adoption. We lament their exiſtence; and we deprecate the deviation from our legiſlative uſage, which their adoption has produced.—If this was the only evil reſulting from the ſyſtem of which they form a conſpicuous feature, we ſhould in ſilence wait your application of the conſtitutional corrective, which you annually diſpenſe: but conſidering the happineſs United America enjoys, and foreſeeing the evils which diſunited America muſt inevitably ſuffer, we cannot ſhrink from the diſcharge of the momentous duty to which we are unexpectedly called, and on which we reluctantly enter.

To place the preſent criſis plainly before you, it is neceſſary to recur to paſt tranſactions.

For the purpoſe of perpetuating the bleſſings of our national independence, the people of united America were induced to exchange their firſt political aſſociation for that now exiſting. The will of the majority produced, ratified and conducts it. This firſt principle in our fœderal pact cannot be impaired without proportionate injury to the body politic.

The fallibility of man prohibits the hope of perfection in his works; and the beſt rule for freemen to adopt, in the opinion of our anceſtors, was that which inculcates obedience to laws enacted by a majority of functionaries appointed by the people. Foreſeeing the terrible effects which might enſue from differences of opinion on national ſubjects they added to this firſt principle two others, which promiſed immortality to the work of their hands: they declared the compact amendable, and plainly pointed out the ways; they limited powers to fixed periods; recurring to the choice of the people for the delegation of authority.——Under a conſtitution thus formed, the proſperity of America was great and unexampled. War broke out in another quarter of the globe: the government of the people of the United States bemoaned alike the diſtreſſes incident to a vaſt portion of the human race; diſtreſſes not within their controul, and in the termination of which they did not poſſeſs even a remote influence. Avoiding the exiſting carnage, the continuance of our exiſting happineſs, became, as was proper, the primary object of the attention of government. The Preſident of the United States, a citizen the moſt tried, and the moſt beloved, weighing all the difficulties to which our relation to the belligerent powers expoſed us, promulgated by proclamation, the exiſting ſtate of things, and warned his fellow-citizens of the pernicious conſequences which would follow the dereliction of their neutral condition. An adherence to this ſituation was enjoined by law, and approved by the general plaudits of our country. Yet, unfortunately for America, and for republican government, a few, openly, and more ſecretly, lifted their voice againſt their country's will. A foreign miniſter's contumelious appeal from the acts of government to the people, whoſe honor and comfort, alike commanded their ſupport of that government, was maintained with affection to the foreign agent, and with acrimony againſt the conſtituted authorities of the nation. The ſubject became familiar to the whole people; and their voice, ſpontaneouſly uttered, ſunk into temporary and contemptuous oblivion, the abettors of this wicked effort. Smothered for a while only, the unextinguiſhed fire rekindled as occaſion afforded fuel.

The treaty which terminated our revolutionary war, although followed by the immediate poſſeſſion of the main good, yet held ſome ſecondary objects unſettled. The conſequence of war is a ſtate of mental ire, which yields only to acts of mutual beneficence, and to time. This ſtate of mental warfare had not ceaſed, when the unjuſtifiable conduct of our late foe, eſpecially on the ocean, rekindled our ardor for hoſtility and revenge. The executive of the United States, uninfluenced by the paſſions of hatred or affection, continuing to view peace ſo long as it was to be preſerved without diſhonor, as his higheſt duty, in a moment menacing war, made his laſt effort to avert its miſeries from our land. He ſent a miniſter to Great Britain, for the purpoſe of ſettling the exiſting diſcord. Peace was preſerved, with honor. This event, inſtead of confirming our internal tranquillity, was turned with much dexterity to the renewal of paſt animoſities; the views of Genet were reacted in a different dreſs, and the executive of the union was branded with every epithet of opprobrium, becauſe in preventing war, every good wiſhed for by one of the parties to the contract of peace had not been obtained. Here the indignation of the American mind was addreſſed with conſiderable effect. At length the people, rouſed by ſelf attention, ſpoke—all was tranquil; and error, whether reſulting from miſtaken confidence, or vicious intention, ſunk again into oblivion—France, our ally, to whom our government had, from the beginning of the war, preſented repeated proofs of ſincere friendſhip, taught by the bickerings of ourſelves, on the ſubject of the Britiſh treaty, re-echoed American reproaches with French views and French objects. Similitude of ſentiment, too often begets union in deſign—our commerce became a prey to French cruiſers; our citizens were captured, and all the injuries heretofore received from the Britiſh nation, were repeated on our defenceleſs country, with this ſtriking difference: A former foe, claiming unexpected ſtipulations, inflicted the firſt; while the latter proceeded from the hand of a former friend, bound to us by the ties of a ſolemn treaty, and receiving from us every good in our power to beſtow, without violating our neutrality, and thereby committing ſuicide on our national and individual happineſs.

Influenced by the ſame pacific principle, the Preſident (the ſame tried and beloved Waſhington) attempted, as before, by a timely interference to avert the impending war. He ſent a miniſter to France, with full powers to remove by candid explanations miſtaken opinions, to renew ancient friendſhip, and to perpetuate the bleſſings of mutual peace. This miniſter was not even received, but was ordered to depart with marks of contumely and threats of impriſonment.

The ſucceſſor of Waſhington, actuated by the ſame principles, and anxious for the ſame beneficent end, made a ſecond effort to reſtore peace, and paid an unuſual compliment to the French government, by ſending three envoys extraordinary, with ample powers to hear, to explain, to redreſs, and to bury every complaint in a fair, honorable and friendly adjuſtment. This renewed teſtimony of our deſire for peace, was returned by increaſe of inſolence and affront.

Thus ſituated, we had but to chooſe between ſubmiſſion to the will of a foreign nation, and the maintenance of our independence. What American could heſitate in the option? The choice being made, ſelf-preſervation commanded preparations for ſelf-defence. With this view, and to this end, various defenſive meaſures were adopted by the laſt congreſs, the moſt effectual of which were, the equipment of the fleet, the raiſing of an army, a proviſion for the removal of dangerous aliens, and for the puniſhment of ſeditious citizens. The two firſt are charged with the atrocious deſign of creating a monarchy on the ruins of our free government; and the two laſt are declared to be uſurpations of power in violation of the conſtitution; while all of them are viewed as parts of a fixed ſyſtem, tending to the eſtabliſhment of deſpotiſm. This ſerious accuſation, if true, commands your effectual interpoſition; if untrue, it ought to guard you againſt the warning of thoſe who from error, or with the moſt pernicious deſign invite you to the adoption of meaſures baneful to American happineſs and fatal to American liberty.

When the moſt powerful nation in Europe, by whoſe inſidious policy and numerous armies, populous, warlike, and wealthy ſtates have been overturned, whoſe luſt of dominion is inſatiable, and whoſe only rule of conduct is her will, has demanded tribute at our hands, and menaced us with the fate of nations conquered and debaſed, what means could have been adopted more convenient or more likely to ſecure our defence? The equipment of a fleet, guards the remains of our commerce from their privateers, enables us to incommode any offenſive attempts which their enmity might dictate, and to facilitate our exertions for ſelf defence, by facilitating the conveyance of the requiſite ſupplies for military operations in our extenſive country. Important already, have been the beneficial conſequences to our commerce, flowing from this wiſe meaſure, and every benefit to trade, in an increaſed ratio, enlivens and invigorates agriculture. More important will be its effects in ſecuring our protection, ſhould we be forced to the laſt appeal in defence of our liberty and property.

Upon ſo ſolemn an occaſion, what curſes would be adequate to the ſupineneſs of our government, if militia were the only reſort for ſafety, againſt the invaſion of a veteran army, fluſhed with repeated victories, ſtrong in the ſkill of its officers, and led by diſtinguiſhed commanders? Should not the American citizen be prepared to meet the eventual combat by thoſe acquirements which place him on an equal footing in the day of battle? Or is he ſo little eſteemed as to be deſignedly ſubmitted to an unequal conflict? What more than placing him on an equality with his foe is propoſed by raiſing an army? Thus our anceſtors acted in the revolutionary war; and ſuſpicions perverting their intention, like theſe now diſſeminated, would have been treated with contempt, or puniſhed as the ſchemes of men devoted to the enemy. Where is the change in our ſituation, which authoriſes the denunciation of a meaſure now, then admitted to be wiſe and indiſpenſable? Does it argue a love of country to paralize means adopted for its defence? Does it demonſtrate affection to our fellow citizens, to reprobate endeavors which beſtow upon them equality of ſkill with their antagoniſts? Does it evince a wiſh to diſregard and diſtruſt our militia, when an army is formed of citizen ſoldiers for that very militia to rally round, and hand and hand, to march to attack the foe? Can that army be called mercenary, which is compoſed of our brothers and our ſons, levied by law, paid by law, and embodied to defend their and our common rights? Would your Waſhington lead a mercenary army? Is he not again your general? Why then, theſe unfounded ſuſpicions, and this opprobrious unwarranted epithet, but to enflame your paſſions, and to miſlead your judgements?—Pauſe, reflect, and ſay, whether counſel thus adminiſtered can have any good for its object; and whether under the pretence of promoting your happineſs, it does not lead to an iſſue diſaſtrous to America, calamitous to Virginia!

Alike erroneous, and alike deſtructive of the common weal, is the diſtorted conſtruction of the Alien and Sedition Laws.

Nevertheleſs, theſe acts are confidently pronounced unconſtitutional, ſo much ſo, that to many of our fellow citizens, the queſtion may appear to have been completely decided.

In the opinion of ſome, to deliberate on this ſubject, is to be criminal, and to pauſe before we declare that the conſtituted authorities have knowingly and intentionally violated that ſacred charter by which they hold their political exiſtence, is to be inimical to that republican liberty, which conſtitutes the pride and happineſs of our country, and which can only be preſerved by preſerving that government which is now ſo boldly arraigned. Had the meaſures which profeſs their origin from theſe laws been confined to ordinary, peaceable and conſtitutional efforts to effect their repeal; had a decent reſpect for the real majority of the American people been maintained, no oppoſition would have been made by thoſe who now addreſs you—But when a partial irritation in ſome degree produced by miſconception is ſought to be excited into general hoſtility againſt the government of our country; is ſeized as affording a fair occaſion for proceedings which may ſap the foundation of our union, we muſt, in obedience to that duty which gave birth to this reply ſubmit to our fellow citizens, ſome reflections on theſe laws:—

The act concerning aliens makes it lawful for the preſident of the United States to order all ſuch aliens as he ſhall judge dangerous to the peace and ſafety of the United States, or ſhall have reaſonable grounds to ſuſpect are concerned in any treaſonable or ſecret machinations againſt the government thereof to depart out of the territory of the United States within ſuch time as ſhall be expreſſed in ſuch order.

This law has been declared to be unconſtitutional, becauſe—Firſt, It tranſcends the powers of congreſs;—2d, It violates that article which reſtrains the prohibition of migration till 1808—3d, It unites legiſlative, executive and judiciary powers in the chief magiſtrate.—4th, It deprives aliens of the conſtitutional right of trial by jury.

Time will not allow a minute inveſtigation of this ſubject, the ſeveral objections will be but briefly reviewed.

1ſt. It is alledged to be an exerciſe of a power not delegated. The conſtitution of the United States, is in its organization diſſimilar to any ſcheme of government which has heretofore been deviſed.

It preſents to us for many purpoſes an entire nation, and for other purpoſes ſeveral diſtinct and perfect ſovereignties—Perpetual peace among ourſelves; a complete participation of privileges through all the ſtates, and above all ſafety from abroad were perhaps the ſtrong motives which induced America to unite under one government. All objects which are general in their nature, which intereſt all America, which are connected with the general ſafety; all external objects can only be obtained by the co-operation of the whole, and therefore the powers neceſſary for their attainment would be naturally veſted in the government of the whole. The mass of ſocial and interior regulation can be moſt beneficially attended to by the ſtate ſovereignties, and therefore the government of the union is and ought to be excluded from partitipating in their formation.

When we examine the ſituation of the United States, and the objects for which its government muſt neceſſarily have been formed, the mind is irreſiſtably led to the demarcation of a plain line of partition between the general and particular ſovereignties—Since the general and ſtate governments equally repreſent the people, and are alike accountable to them for miſconduct, thoſe powers which are eſſential to our happineſs and protection, may with equal ſafety as to their abuſe be truſted to the one or the other. It is therefore rational to ſuppoſe, that they are placed where they can be exerciſed moſt beneficially, and that they are given to that government which is deſtined to effect the particular object for which thoſe powers are calculated—This obvious principle ſeems to have actuated thoſe who framed our conſtitution; the powers of peace, war and commerce, of external intercourſe in all its variety of forms, of calling out and directing the force and wealth of the nation, are placed in the general government. They are rightly placed, becauſe to that government we look for protection from enemies of every denomination.

With reſpect to theſe objects America is one nation, and therefore the ſtate governments are reſtrained from interfering with theſe great acts of ſovereignty: the power of protecting the nation from the intrigues and conſpiracies of dangerous aliens who may have introduced themſelves into the boſom of our country, ſeems to be of the claſs with thoſe neceſſarily delegated to the general government: ſecurity to the union from their wicked machinations, cannot otherwiſe be enſured, and this ſecurity is eſſential to the common good. The means of obtaining intelligence of their plots are in poſſeſſion only of the general government, nor can any one ſtate do more than expel them from its territory—their right of reſidence is not unfrequently provided for in treaties, and treaties can only be formed or diſſolved by the general government. If in the act of removing them unjuſtifiable injuries be committed, reparation is demandable by the ſovereignty of their nation.

The reparation is demandable not from ſtate but from the United States' government—All America, therefore, is intereſted in the manner in which this power ſhall be exerciſed, and would conſequently chooſe to place it in the hands which all America chooſes and controuls.

In conformity then with the general theory of our government the power of protecting us from the conſpiracies of aliens ſhould be aſſociated in the ſame hands with the nation and the general power of protection from hoſtility of every kind. Yet it is admitted, that if in the formation of our conſtitution a different arrangement is made, that arrangement, however inconvenient, muſt be ſacredly obeyed till conſtitutionally changed.

It behoves us, however, to ſatisfy ourſelves completely in this intereſting point.

The government of the United States, is indubitably limited as to its objects, however it may be as to the means of obtaining thoſe objects—It poſſeſſes only delegated powers, and it is proper to enquire whether the power now under conſideration be delegated or not. It is neceſſary in purſuing this inquiry to bear in mind that we are inveſtigating a conſtitution which muſt unavoidably be reſtricted in various points to general expreſſions, making the great outlines of a ſubject; and not a law which is capable of deſcending to every minute detail.

If we conſtrue the former by rules ſtrictly applicable to the latter, the power of fortifying our ports and harbors might well be queſtioned, nor could the utility of the clauſe authoriſing congreſs to make all laws neceſſary and proper for carrying into execution all powers veſted by the conſtitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof be readily pointed out—It would be difficult too to aſſign a reaſon for omitting in the 12th amendment to our conſtitution, which is evidently copied from the ſecond article of the ancient confederation, the very material word *expreſſly*. That article of the confederation, and the amendment of our conſtitution, were deſigned as a plain and explicit admiſſion of the principle, that the powers not delegated are retained. In the confederation all powers not *expreſſly* delegated are retained; but in the amendment this very operative word is wiſely omitted.

In reviewing then our conſtitution to decide on the powers veſted for general purpoſes, in our general government, we muſt examine the whole paper—we muſt examine it fairly, but liberally.

Congreſs has power "to declare war, grant letters of marque and repriſal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water"—To make repriſals is a power diſtinct from, and which not unfrequently precedes war; as a branch of this power thoſe members of congreſs who are decided in their declarations againſt the alien law, united in 1794, in ſupport of the bill for ſequeſtering Britiſh property. But repriſals may be made on the *perſons* as well as the *property* of aliens; and as ſequeſtration is the exerciſe in an inferior degree of the general power of repriſal on property, ſo may the removal of aliens be conſidered as the exerciſe in an inferior degree of the general power of repriſal on perſons. If the whole power of repriſal be delegated, the particular degree or manner in which it ſhall be exerciſed, is a queſtion of political diſcretion, and not of conſtitutional authority.

Congreſs has power "to define and puniſh piracies and felonies, committed on the high ſeas, *and offences againſt the law of nations.*"

By the law of nations, or by particular treaty, an alien acquires a right of reſidence in a country at peace with his own, and it is an offence againſt that law to become dangerous to the peace and ſafety, or to be concerned in any treaſonable or ſecret machinations againſt the government of the country in which he reſides. Theſe offences congreſs may both *define* and *puniſh*.

Congreſs may call forth the militia, "to ſuppreſs inſurrections and repel invaſions"—and further, "the United States ſhall guarantee to every ſtate in the union, a republican form of government, *and ſhall protect each of them againſt invaſion.*"

By this latter clauſe, ſomething further was intended than merely to *repel* invaſion. Invaſion actually made is to be *repelled*, and for that purpoſe the militia may be called out. But congreſs it is to do more than merely to repel actual invaſion. This power having been granted in the 8th ſection of the firſt article, the conſtitution in the 4th ſection of the fourth article, gives the additional power, and makes it the duty of congreſs to *protect* each ſtate againſt invaſion. To *protect* againſt an evil, includes the right of taking proper and neceſſary ſteps for its prevention. Of theſe proper and neceſſary ſteps, the government poſſeſſed of the power, muſt judge. To cauſe to depart from our territory the individuals of a nation from whom invaſion was apprehended, is moſt obviouſly a meaſure of precaution dictated by prudence and warranted by juſtice. It appears then to be fairly deducible, from the theory of the conſtitution, and from a correct view of its particular parts, that the power of protecting the American commonwealth againſt dangerous aliens, whether diſperſed through the interior of our country, or embodied in arms againſt us, is an exiſting efficient power placed with all others neceſſary for the common ſafety in the only hands which can bring it into complete and beneficial operation.

2d. The exerciſe of this power is ſuppoſed to have been ſuſpended until the year 1808, by the 9th ſection of the firſt article of the conſtitution.

The words are "the migration or importation of ſuch perſons as any of the ſtates now exiſting ſhall think proper to admit, ſhall not be prohibited by the congreſs prior to the year 1808, but a tax or duty may be impoſed on ſuch importation not exceeding ten dollars for each perſon."

This is obviouſly deſigned as an exception to ſome given power. It would be extravagantly abſurd to reſtrain until the year 1808, the exerciſe of that power which could not be exerciſed after that year. Whatever then is ſuſpended by the article juſt recited, was conſidered as an exiſting thing on which the ſuſpending clauſe could operate. It is the importation and migration of ſuch perſons as any of the ſtates then exiſting ſhould think proper to admit. But for this clauſe then, it would be in the power of congreſs to prohibit the migration of aliens into the United States. It will not be eaſy to find in the conſtitution a grant of power competent to forbid their entry, which is not equally competent to forbid their continuance in our country. But while this clauſe furniſhes a ſtrong argument in favor of the general power of congreſs over the ſubject, it is neceſſary to ſhew that the exception to that general power which it ſpecifies, does not ſo modify it as to expoſe us to the machinations of aliens who, in our boſom may be conſpiring our deſtruction.

To forbid indiſcriminately the admiſſion of certain claſſes of perſons, and to order individuals of thoſe claſſes to depart when they become dangerous, are certainly two diſtinct acts, which may be performed ſeparately, and which do not neceſſarily interfere with each other. This cannot be queſtioned—but it is ſaid that the power of ordering ſuſpected aliens to leave our country may be ſo uſed as to deſtroy ſubſtantially the power of tolerating their migration, and it is granted that it may be ſo uſed: but the poſſibility of abuſing a principle is never ſuppoſed to be a correct argument againſt the power of retaining it, nor can it be admitted that the poſſibility of extracting the laſt ſhilling from the purſe of every individual, is a ſufficient objection to the exiſtence of the power of taxation. The right of ordering aliens to depart from the United States is confined to thoſe who are deemed dangerous; and ſuch a conſtruction of the law as would ſubſtantially deprive the ſtates of the benefits reſulting from the migration of ſuch perſons as they might think proper to admit, would be a perverſion, and not an execution of it.

It may alſo be ſaid with reſpect to Virginia, that ſhe has not choſen to admit the migration of ſuch perſons as the alien law enjoins to depart. No law of this ſtate authoriſes the migration into it of perſons of the deſcription comprehended in the act of the United States; on the contrary, our laws expreſsly authoriſe the executive to apprehend and ſecure, or compel to depart this commonwealth, all ſuſpicious perſons being the ſubjects of any foreign power or ſtate, from whom the Preſident of the United States ſhall apprehend hoſtile deſigns againſt the ſaid ſtates. If then the power of ordering certain perſons to depart is to be connected with that of admitting their migration, the ſtate of Virginia does not admit, but excludes from her territory all thoſe who are contemplated by the alien law.

3dly. This law is alſo objected to, becauſe it unites legiſlative, executive and judiciary powers in the preſident of the United States.

Legiſlation is the act of making or giving laws, congreſs therefore in making this law performed the part of the legiſlature, nor is there any thing legiſlative in the execution of it. If indeed congreſs by itſelf or perhaps by commiſſioners appointed by itſelf had executed the law, the charge would have worn ſome ſemblance of truth; but the commiſſion of the execution of this law to the perſon charged by the conſtitution with the execution of all the laws of the union, is certainly in itſelf unexceptionable.—Nor does this act transfer to the preſident powers belonging properly to the judiciary. It does not involve a deciſion that its object has committed a crime. It is a meaſure of general ſafety, in its nature political and not forenſic, the execution of which is properly truſted to the department which repreſents the nation in all its interior relations—every law, in its execution, requires ſome judgment, but the execution of the law is not of that account judicial.

4th, This act deprives the alien of his right to trial by jury. To this extraordinary allegation, it has again and again been anſwered, that this is a meaſure of preventive and not of puniſhing juſtice—who would require that a jury ſhould be empannelled, in order to decide whether a nation had or had not cauſe to ſuſpect a particular alien of dangerous deſigns againſt its peace?—who would require that the Preſident ſhould unfold to juries throughout the United States all the intelligence he may have received, perhaps from perſons within the reach of thoſe employing the aliens, and which eſtabliſhes in his mind the reality of the danger to be apprehended—Certainly a veſted right is to be taken from no individuals without a ſolemn trial, but the right of remaining in our country is veſted in no alien—He enters and remains by the courteſy of the ſovereign power, and that courteſy may at pleaſure be withdrawn.—That Virginia conſiders the two laſt objections groundleſs, is demonſtrated by her own act on the ſame ſubject. By the ſecond ſection of the ſixty-ſecond chapter of our laws, it is enacted, that "it ſhall and may be lawful for the governor, with the advice of the council of ſtate, to apprehend and ſecure, or cauſe, to be apprehended and ſecured, or compelled to depart this commonwealth, all ſuſpicious perſons, being the ſubjects of any foreign power or ſtate, who ſhall have made a declaration of war, or actually commenced hoſtilities againſt the ſaid ſtates, from whom the Preſident of the United States ſhall apprehend hoſtile deſigns againſt the ſaid ſtates; provided information thereof ſhall have been previouſly received by the executive from him. And in all ſuch caſes the Governor, with the advice of the council of ſtate, ſhall, and he is hereby empowered, to ſend for the perſon and papers of any foreigner within this ſtate, in order to obtain ſuch information as he may judge neceſſary."

If the alien law of the United ſtates be an union of legiſlative, executive, and judiciary powers, ſo is that of Virginia; if one is unconſtitutional by depriving an alien of trial by jury, ſo is the other. This is a queſtion entirely ſeperated from the power of the different governments; becauſe the proviſions of the one conſtitution, are in theſe reſpects as explicit as thoſe of the other. This act of our legiſlature was not paſſed haſtily or inconſiderately—It was originally en-

acted in 1785 under the auspices of some of the most zealous opposers of the powers of the act of congress—It was revised, corrected, and reported by the judges and others appointed to collate and digest all the laws of the state. It was then re-enacted in 1792.

Never during this investigation and re-investigation, did it occur to a single individual, that to order an alien to depart the commonwealth, first under the suggestion of congress under the old confederation, and afterwards on the suggestion of the President under our improved constitution, united legislative, executive, and judicial powers, or deprived an alien of a trial to which he was entitled, viz. trial by jury.

That this measure should originally have been suggested as necessary for national safety, that it should have been preserved through a long course of reflection, that it should be deemed free from the objection of uniting the powers of different departments in the executive, as also an act of depriving an alien from his residence without a trial by jury, and yet that it should for the same causes produce a ferment in some states, as soon as the principle was adopted by Congress, might warrant reflections which we will not permit ourselves to express.

The act entitled "An act in addition to the act intituled an act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States," and which is commonly called the sedition law, subjects to a fine not exceeding two thousand dollars and to imprisonment not exceeding two years any person who shall write, print, utter, or publish, or cause or procure to be written, printed, uttered, published, any false, scandalous, malicious writing or writtings against the government of the United States, or either house of Congress of the United States, or the President of the United States, with intent to defame the said government, or either house of Congress, or the said President, or to bring them, or either of them, into contempt ot disrepute, or to excite against them, or either or any of them the hatred of the good people of the United States, or to stir up sedition within the United States or to excite any unlawful combinations therein for opposing or resisting any law of the United State, or any act of the President of the United States, done in pursuance of such law, or of the powers in him vested by the constitution of the United States, or to resist, oppose, or defeat any such law or act, or to aid, encourage, or abet any hostile designs, of any foreign nation against the United States, their people, or government: the person accused is to be tried by jury, and may give in evidence the truth of the matter contained in the libel.

To constitute the crime, the writing must be false, scandalous, and malicious, and the intent must be to effect some one of the ill purposes described in the act.

To contend that there does not exist a power to punish writings coming within the description of this law, would be to assert the inability of our nation to preserve its own peace, and to protect themselves from the attempts of wicked citizens, who, incable of quiet themselves, are incessantly employed in devising means to disturb the public repose.

Government is instituted and preserved for the general happiness and safety—the people therefore are interested in its preservation, and have a right to adopt measures for its security, as well against secret plots as open hostility. But government cannot be thus secured, if, by falshood and malicious slander it is to be deprived of the confidence and affection of the people. It is vain to urge that truth will prevail, and that slander, when detected, recoils on the calumniator. The experience of the world, and our own experience, prove that a continued course of defamation will at length sully the fairest reputation, and will throw suspicion on the purest conduct. Although the calumnies of the factious and discontented may not poison the minds of a majority of the citizens, yet they will infect a very considerable number, and prompt them to deeds destructive of the public peace, and dangerous to the general safety.

This the people have a right to prevent: and therefore, in all the nations of the earth where presses are known, some corrective of their licentiousness has been deemed indispensible. But it is contended, that though this may be theoretically true, such is the peculiar structure of our government, that this power has either never been confided to, or has been withdrawn from the legislature of the union.—We will examine these positions. The power of making all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution all powers vested by the constitution in the government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof, is by the concluding clause of the eighth section of the first article, expresly delegated to congress. This clause is admitted to authorise congress to pass any act for the punishment of those who would resist the execution of the laws, because such an act would be incontestibly necessary and proper for carrying into execution the powers vested in the government. If it authorises the punishment of actual resistance, does it not also authorise the punishment of those acts, which are criminal in themselves, and which obviously lead to and prepare resistance? Would it not be strange if, for the purpose of executing the legitimate powers of the government, a clause like that which has been cited should be so construed as to permit the passage of laws punishing open resistance, and yet to forbid the passage of laws punishing acts which constitute the germ from which resistance springs? That the government must look on, and see preparations for resistance which it shall be unable to control, until they shall break out in open force? This would be an unreasonable and improvident construction of the article under consideration. That continued calumnies against the government have this tendency, is demonstrated by uninterrupted experience. They will, if unrestrained, produce in any society convulsions, which if not totally destructive of, will yet be very injurious to, its prosperity and welfare. It is not to be believed that the people of the western parts of Pennsylvania could have been deluded into that unprovoked and wanton insurrection, which called forth the militia of the neighboring states, if they had not been at the same time irritated and seduced by calumnies with which certain presses incessantly teemed, into the opinion that the people of America, instead of supporting their government and their laws would join in their subversion. Those calumnies then, tended to prevent the execution of the laws of the union, and such seems to be their obvious and necessary tendency.

To publish malicious calumnies against an individual with an intent to defame him, is a wrong on the part of the calumniator, and an injury to the individual, for which the laws afford redress. To write or print these calumnies is such an aggravation of the crime, as to constitute an offence against the government, and the author of the libel is subject to the additional punishment which may be inflicted under an indictment. To publish malicious calumnies against government itself, is a wrong on the part of the calumniator, and an injury to all those who have an interest in the government. Those who have this interest and have sustained the injury, have the natural right to an adequate remedy. The people of the United States have a common interest in their government, and sustain in common the injury which affects that government. The people of the United States therefore have a right to the remedy for that injury, and are substantially the party seeking redress. By the 2d section of the 3d article of the constitution, the judicial power of the United States is extended to controversies to which the United States shall be a party; and by the same article is extended to all cases in law and equity arising under the constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made or which shall be made under their authority. What are cases arising under the constitution, as contra distinguished from those which arise under the law made in pursuance thereof? They must be cases triable by a rule which exists independent of any act of the legislature of the union. That rule is the common or unwritten law which pervades all America, and which declaring libels against government to be a punishable offence, applies itself to and protects any government which the will of the people may establish. The judicial power of the United States then, being extended to the punishment of libels against the government, as a common law offence, arising under the constitution which created the government, the general clause gives to the legislature of the union the right to make such laws as shall give that power effect.

That such was the contemporaneous construction of the constitution, is obvious from one of the amendments which have been made to it. The 3d amendment which declares, that Congress shall make no law abridging the liberty of the press, is a general construction made by all America on the original instrument admitting its application to the subject. It would have been certainly unnecessary thus to have modified the legislative powers of Congress concerning the press, if the power itself does not exist.

But although the original constitution may be supposed to have enabled the government to defend itself against false and malicious libels, endangering the peace, and threatening the tranquility of the American people, yet it is contended that the 3d amendment to that instrument, has deprived it of this power.

The amendment is in these words, "Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free excreise thereof, or ABRIDGING the freedom of speech or of the press."

In a solemn instrument, as in a constitution, words are well weighed and considered before they are adopted. A remarkable diversity of expression is not used, unless it be designed to manifest a difference of intention. Congress is prohibited from making any law RESPECTING a religious establishment, but not from making any law RESPECTING the press. When the power of Congress relative to the press is to be limited, the word RESPECTING is dropt, and Congress is only restrained from passing any law ABRIDGING its liberty. This difference of expression with respect to religion and the press, manifests a difference of intention with respect to the power of the national legislature over those subjects, both in the person who drew and in those who adopted this amendment.

All ABRIDGMENT of the freedom of the press is forbidden, but it is only an ABRIDGMENT of that freedom which is forbidden. It becomes then necessary in order to determine whether the act in question be unconstitutional or not, to enquire whether it does in fact ABRIDGE the freedom of the press.

The act is believed not to have that operation, for two reasons.

1st. A punishment of the licentiousness is not considered as a restriction of the freedom of the press.

2d. The act complained of, does not punish any writing not before punishable, nor does it inflict a more severe penalty than that to which the same writing was before liable.

1st. If by freedom of the press is meant a perfect exemption from all punishment for whatever may be published, that freedom never has, and most probably never will exist. It is known to all, that the person who writes or publishes a libel, may be both sued and indicted, and must bear the penalty which the judgment of his country inflicts upon him. It is also known to all that the person who shall libel the government of the state, is for that offence, punishable in the like manner. Yet this liability to punishment for slanderous and malicious publications, has never been considered as detracting from the liberty of the press. In fact the liberty of the press is a term which has a definite and appropriate signification, completely understood. It signifies a liberty to publish, free from previous restraint, any thing and every thing at the discretion of the printer only, but not the liberty of spreading with impunity false and scandalous slanders which may destroy the peace and mangle the reputation of an individual or of a community.

If this definition of the term be correct, and it is presumed that its correctness is not to be questioned, then a law punishing the authors and publishers of false, malicious and scandalous libels can be no attack on the liberty of the press.

But the act complained of is no abridgment of the liberty of the press, for another reason.

2d. It does not punish any writing not before punishable, nor does it inflict a heavier penalty than the same writing was before liable to.

No man will deny, that at common law, the author and publisher of a false, scandalous and malicious libel against the government or an individual, were subject to fine and imprisonment, at the discretion of the judge. Nor will it be denied, that previous to our revolution, the common law was the law of the land throughout the now United States.

We believe it to be a principle incontestibly true, that a change of government does not dissolve obligations previously created, does not annihilate existing laws, and dissolve the bonds of society; but that a people passing from one form of government to another, retain in full force all their municipal institutions not necessarily changed by the change of government. If this be true, then the common law continued to be the law of the land after the revolution, and was of complete obligation even before the act of our Assembly for its adoption. Whether similar acts have been passed by the legislatures of other states or not, it is certain that in every state the common law is admitted to be in full force, except as it may have been altered by the statute law. The only question is, whether the doctrines of the common law are applicable to libels against the government of the United States, as well as to libels against the governments of the particular states. For such a distinction there seems to be no sufficient reason. It is not to a magistrate of this or that description that the rules of the common law apply. That he is a magistrate, that he is cloathed with the authority of the laws, that he is invested with power by the people, is a sufficient title to the protection of the common law. The government of the United States is for certain purposes as entirely the government of each state, chosen by the people thereof, and cloathed with their authority, as the government of each particular state is the government of every sub-division of that state, and no satisfactory reason has been heretofore assigned why a general rule common to all, and punishing generally the malicious calumniators of magistrates, should not be as applicable to magistrates chosen by the whole, as to those chosen for its different parts.

If then it were even true that the punishment of the printer of malicious falshoods affected the liberty of the press, yet the act does not *abridge* that liberty, since it does not substitute a harsher or severer rule of punishment than that which before existed.

On points so extremely interesting, a difference of opinion will be entertained. On such occasions all parties must be expected to maintain their real opinions, but to maintain them with moderation and with decency. The will of the majority must prevail, or the republican principle is abandoned, and the nation is destroyed. If upon every constitutional question which presents itself, or on every question we chuse to term constitutional, the construction of the majority shall be forcibly opposed, and hostility to the government excited throughout the nation, there is an end to our domestic peace, and we may ever bid adieu to our representative government.

The legislature of Virginia has itself passed more than one unconstitutional law, but they have not been passed with an intention to violate the constitution. On being decided to be unconstitutional by the legitimate authority, they have been permitted to fall. Had the judges deemed them constitutional, they would have been maintained. The same check, nor is it a less efficient one, exists in the government of the union. The judges of the United States are as independent as the judges of the state of Virginia nor is there any reason to believe them less wise or less virtuous. It is their province, and their duty to construe the constitution and the laws, and it cannot be doubted, but that they will perform this duty faithfully and truly. They will perform it unwarmed by political debate, uninfluenced by party zeal. Let us in the mean time seek a repeal of any acts we may disapprove, by means authorised by our happy constitution, but let us not endeavour to disseminate among our fellow citizens the most deadly hate against the government of their own creation, against the government, on the preservation of which we firmly believe the peace and liberty of America to depend, because in some respects its judgment has differed from our own.

Various other points, are noticed in the address alike calculated, to excite your resentment, and provoke your resistance. Seriously do we regret, the expression of such sentiments by a body so respectable.

At a time when all ought to unite in repelling every evidence of existence of division in the United States on which division our enemy calculates and with her knowledge of which has had the presumption to upbraid us, it cannot but inflict a deep wound in the American mind to find the commonwealth of Virginia, exhibiting through her legislature irresistible testimony of the degrading charge, nor will the embittering reflection be softened by the declaration of a determination to repel a foreign invasion, which is occasionally interspersed in those proceedings. Hatred to government is unapt to beget a disposition to unite in its defence, and more probably would project other schemes, coupling defence from invasion, with change of political system. The result of which might be union with the invader, for the purpose of accomplishing a *delectable* reform. Unfortunately for the human race, such coalitions have happened and unfortunately for the American people, another instance of like conduct may be afforded. Exhortations to disregard foreign danger under pretence of opposing domestic usurpation is an artifice, which has been often used to divide and ruin republican governments.—Switzerland has lately afforded a fatal proof of this melancholy truth, and may heaven avert the like fate from us.

One other fertile topic of complaint against the general government, we must notice; its fiscal arrangements, and increasing expenses.

In considering this subject, always recollect that our revolutionary war left the nation with a heavy debt, (the price of its independence) and bereft of the means of discharging it.

When an individual or a nation cannot pay the principal of an honest debt, and can pay the interest, every fair motive commands the principal to be secured and the interest to be punctually paid. Obedience to this honest injunction produced the funded debt of the United States; and altho' we pretend not to say that some mode more consonant to the American character, might not have been adopted, producing the same end, yet we do assert that the mode adopted was the result of much labor, and much investigation and that it received the constitutional sanction. From this we infer that acquiescence in, and support of the system, is the proper conduct of every good citizen.

Added to these, original debts has been the vast expence of defending Kentuckey, and the western frontiers from the Indian enemy, and the establishment of government in the north and south western territory.

At present, the defence of the United States claims money, and their defence cannot but swell considerably the public demands—The stake is our all—and to save his all, who would begrudge a part?

But we derive great consolation in reminding ourselves of the following facts—Our resources are vast, are anually increasing, are managed with ability, and disbursed with integrity—that they are applied to promote the people's good, only consonant to their intention, and by their chosen servants—That the choice of our functionaries recurs as usual, when the faithful servant will receive his reward, and the unfaithful be ordered to depart—That we are a great, powerful and independent nation—and that the safety and happiness of such a people cannot be promoted without proportionate supplies of their money—that the weight of taxation in the congressional system falls almost entirely on the rich—that the capacity to pay rises in proportion to our security from abroad, and our tranquility at home—that the preservation of peace is as it has been, our constant desire, to prevent the interruption of which our government has ably and perseveringly struggled—that war in defiance of all our endeavours, impends over our heads—and that to avert its calamity, we must be prepared to meet it like men.

Continuing to confide in our government—continuing to regard union as the rock of our political salvation, and the constitution as the means of its preservation—continuing to prefer a state of peace without dishonor, we will not turn from the perils of war, with a degraded name, but like our fathers will be ready to risque life and fortune; expecting from the timely exertions of our government, to be enabled to meet any and every enemy on equal terms.

Democratic Judge.

"Yesterday a resolution passed the House of Representatives of the Pennsylvania Legislature, requesting the Governor to displace Benjamin Brannan, esq. from the office of Associate Judge of the county of Delaware. Yeas 57—Nays 11.

YEAS.

Messrs. *Evans*, speaker: *Albright, Bull, Brown, Buckley, Baird, Blair, Campbell, Dunlap, Erwin, Evalt, Fisher, Frailey, Follmer, Forster, Hall, Hemphill, Hannum, Hopkins, Hostetter, Horn, Hartzell, Hendricks, Huston, Ingels, Keppele, Keys, Kelly, Kennedy, Krause, Lyle, Mewhorter, Miller, Martin, McPherson, McDowell, Power, Preston, Palmer, Rugh, Raum, Seckel, Stocker, A. Scott, Stewart, J. Scott, Speer, Sample, Taylor, Turner, Udree, Van Horne, Wharton, Wright, Wilson, Welles, Williamson.*—57.

NAYS.

Doctor Logan, Boileau, Cunningham, Conrad, Eyre, Linnard, Penrose, Rose, Shoemaker, Snyder, Worrell.—11.

CONGRESS.

Owing to the Indisposition of the Speaker, the House of Representatives adjourned this day without proceeding to business.

BALTIMORE, February 1.

A postscript to a letter from Hamburg, of the 29th of November, to a mercantile house in this, says.

"Within these few days past, much talk has been caused by the arrest of Napper Tandy, and 6 other United Irishmen, at the request of the British minister. The French minister tells the senate, that if they are not restored in 24 hours, he will leave the city, The senate, however, still keep them in prison, and the matter in dispute is to be referred to the king of Prussia."

Insurance Company of the State of Pennsylvania.

February 1, 1799.

THE Directors have this day declared a dividend of seventy-four dollars on each share of the Stock of this company for the last six months which will be paid to the Stockholders or their legal representatives after the 10th instant.

JAMES S. COX, President.

feb 1 dtct

Late Foreign Articles

BRUNN, November 7.

According to private letters from Constantinople, (say our gazettes) 18 Egyptian Beys have already joined the French, and a great part of the people are entirely won over by them This, however, appears to require confirmation. It is added, that Buonaparte is collecting all the shipping he can find, and that the French are fully employed in refitting them.

MILAN, October 29.

In the great harbour of Malta is a French ship of the line and three frigates, with two unrigged Maltese ships of war. The French garrison in Malta is provided with meal for a whole year, and hopes to hold out till the stormy weather shall compel the assailants to raise the blockade. According to some accounts, Malta will be restored to the knights of the order, when the negociation between France and Naples shall be amicably adjusted.

PARIS, November 11

The French corsair, le Mercure, has taken an English vessel from China. This vessel had on board a chest of seeds for the king of England. Lebrun the captain of the corsair, made a present of them to the botanic garden of Bordeaux There are 300 different kinda st least, and of the most rare species.

November 19.

The commander of the Anemone advice boat, which was wrecked on the coast of Alexandria in its endeavors to avoid falling into the possession of the English, and which was nevertheless taken by them, was brought into this port on the 17th October. At the time of its departure, Sept. 21, the French army was encamped 30 leagues beyond Cairo, in the most advantageous position. It was abundantly supplied with provisions; but a disorder prevailed in the eyes of the men, which it was expected would cease on the approach of winter. A squadron had made itself master of the whole course of the Delta. Gen. Buonaparte had declared himself Governor of Egypt.

BRUSSELS, November 6.

Yesterday and the day before, during the whole day, there was fighting without intermission upon the canal of Bruges and Antwerp, particularly in the environs of Room, Willebroeck, and of Capell aux bois. A part of this last place was burnt by the republican artillery. The insurgents defended themselves with a rage bordering on despair; they lost a great number in these different actions. An officer and several wounded soldiers have been brought in here.

Yesterday at two o'clock, large detachments of cavalry and infantry with six pieces of cannon, went from hence to attack the rebels again, conjointly with two other columns of troops. There will probably be this day a general attack of the rebels, and there is reason to hope it will be decisive on the points to which it will be directed, We learn on the other hand, that in the departments of the Lys and the Forests, the revolters have again been beaten. Troops from all the armies continue to arrive.

DUBLIN, November 24.

A letter received yesterday from Belfast, mentions that a desperate fire had taken place there in the linen hall, in which two of the squares of that building were consumed.

Extract of an authentic letter from Emma Vale, near Athlone, dated Nov. 22.

"The rebel Hacket has at length paid the forfeit of his crimes; he was shot in the act of pillaging the house of Mr. Atkins."

The Hamburg mail which arrived yesterday brings important papers from the congress at Rastadt, by which our readers will see, that as the Russian troops advance, and the treaties towards a new confederacy draw to a close, the empire becomes more categorical in its demands on the French, and more daring in its language. The French ministers sent off couriers to Paris, and it is thought that the answer will decide the question of peace or war.

In other respects the mail is not important. No step on the part of the French has taken place on the Grison frontier; but they are busily employed in recruiting their army on the Rhine. The insurrection in Brabant seems to decline a positive massacre. The Leyden Gazette says, that it exhibits only a scene of horror and devastation. The insurgents, pressed by the troops of the French, take refuge in their villages, try in vain there to defend themselves, set fire to their houses, and perish in the flames. It is not true that Syeys has quitted Berlin. That court, notwithstanding its representations on the state of Ehrenbretstein, seems still determined to keep aloof from the confederacy, and preserve to its people the blessings of peace.

Richard Bayley & Co.

RESPECTFULLY inform the public that the Retail Business carried on by them at their Store. No. 136, Market street, will in future be carried on by Mr. WM. BONNAR, whom they beg leave to recommend to the favor of their friends and the public.

ALL PERSONS indebted to the above firm and those to whom they are indebted, will please to apply to JOHN WHITESIDES & Co. or the settlement of their respective accounts, who are duly empowered for that purpose.

Richard Bayley & Co.

WILLIAM BONNAR,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that the above Store will be opened by him on Monday the 4th of February next, with an assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable to the season; which he flatters himself will meet the approbation of those who honor him with their favor.

jan 29. §

PROPOSALS,

BY THE

Insurance Company of North America.

For INSURANCE against FIRE, on Dwelling-Houses, Ware-Houses, and other Buildings (and on Goods contained in such Buildings) distant from Philadelphia, in the United States.

I. Common Insurances, on hazards of the first class, will be undertaken at a premium of about half per cent. per annum. For extra hazardous risques a larger premium will be required, which will vary according to circumstances, seldom exceeding one per cent. per annum; but in some instances, where the property insured is not only in itself extra hazardous, but rendered still more so by the vicinity of extra hazardous buildings and occupations, the premium demanded will be raised according to circumstances.

Houses and Ware-Houses, the walls and partitions of which are wholly of stone or brick, well constructed, so as to be guarded as well as may be against fires from within, and free from extra hazardous buildings and occupations in their neighborhood, will be deemed hazardous of the first class, and may be insured to their full value.

Also Goods and Merchandize, not of an extra hazardous kind, in casks, bales, or packages, deposited in such buildings, to an amount not exceeding 4000 dollars; but if more than this sum is required to be insured in one tenement, an additional premium will be required, in proportion to circumstances.

II. Insurances will also be made on buildings and goods extra hazardous, at premiums proportioned to the risque. But it is not easy to arrange these under particular heads or classes, so as to describe each with the necessary accuracy. Each case must therefore be decided upon according to the circumstances attending it; and these circumstances will, in general, appear from the description accompanying the application.

Buildings partly constructed of brick or stone, are preferable to those wholly wooden. And in both cases, the stile of building, how they are occupied, how they are situated, the neighboring buildings, and how occupied, are considerations to be taken into view. And with respect to goods, their tendency, whether from their nature, or from the manner in which they are exposed, either to commence or to increase an accidental fire, and their liability in such state to receive damage by wet, or by sudden and hasty removal, or to be stolen in time of confusion and hurry, are all circumstances of weight; and the premiums must be proportioned accordingly.

III. The following conditions are to be understood by the parties.

1st. The Insurance is not binding till the stipulated premium be paid; but it shall be deemed effectual from the time of such payment and acceptance thereof, whether the policy be immediately signed or not.

2d. Insurances may be renewed at the expiration of the term of the policy, without further expense than the payment of the premium of the renewed term, the circumstances continuing the same as they were understood by the Insurers at the time the former insurance was made; but the payment of the premium is essential to such renewal; and if the party insured suffers any time to elapse after the expiration of the former insurance, before he pays a premium for the renewal, he is not insured during such time; nor can the insurance be renewed on the former policy but by computing the commencement of the renewal from the expiration of the former insurance. The subject of insurance may nevertheless be open to treaty for a new insurance.

3d. If any other insurance be made on the same property; it must be made known at the time of application, otherwise the policy made on such application will be void.

4th Goods held in trust, or on consignment, may be insured as such in a separate policy; but they are not to be considered as insured otherwise.

5th. This company will not be liable or accountable for any loss or damage occasioned by any foreign invasion, or by any military or usurped force or by reason of any civil commotion; or occasioned by gunpowder, aquafortis or other thing of the like kind kept in the building, or amongst the property insured.

6th. Bills of Exchange, Bonds and other Securities, Title Deeds, Money, Bank and other promissory Notes, are not included in any insurance; nor are paintings, medals, jewels, gems, antique curiosities, or mirrors exceeding the value of twenty-five dollars each, to be considered as insured unless particularly mentioned and by special agreement.

7th. No insurance will be made for a shorter term than one year, nor for a longer term than seven years. Persons choosing to insure for seven years shall be allowed one year's premium by way of discount: One third of a years premium shall be abated in like manner on an insurance for three years.

8th. Losses sustained by fire on property insured, shall be paid in thirty days after due proof and liquidation thereof, without deduction.

A description of the property to be insured will be expected with each application, to be made by a master carpenter and signed by him, as well as by the owner of the building or applicant for insurance, and attested before a Notary or principal Magistrate, who will certify his knowledge of the parties and their credibility.

With respect to Houses and other Buildings.

1st. The site and position; describing the street or road on or near which the building stands; its contiguity to water, and other circumstances relative to the extinguishment of fire in case of accident; and particularly whether any and what fire companies are established, and engines provided, in the place or neighbourhood.

2d. The materials of which it is built, whether of brick, stone or wood, and what part of each, as well as to the outside walls as inside or partition walls, and their respective height and thickness; the style of the roof and of what materials; how secured by battlements or party walls; what kind of access to the top of the house and to the chimnies; whether any and what electric rods; the number and kind of fire places; and the kind of deposit for ashes.

3d. The dimensions of the building and how divided, and the style in which it is finished so as to enable indifferent persons to judge in what manner it is to be repaired or rebuilt in case of injury; the age and condition of the building, and how occupied, whether merely as a dwelling house, or for any other, and for what purpose; also an estimate of the value of the house or building independent of the ground.

4th. The situation with respect to other buildings or back buildings, whether adjoining or not, comprehending at least one hundred feet each way: what kind of buildings are within that distance, how built, of what materials, and how occupied or improved, whether as dwellings for private families or otherwise: whether any and what trade or manufactory is carried on, and particularly whether there be any extra hazardous articles used, or usually deposited in the house, or within the distance aforesaid, and of what kind.

Respecting *goods* in Houses, Warehouses, &c.

1. A general description of the building in which they are kept will be expected, similar in all respects, as to the danger from fire, with what required for Insurance on the buildings themselves.

2. A description of the kinds and nature of the goods, whether in casks or other packages, or opened; and whether displayed in whole pieces or in the usual form for retailing. And if the goods vary materially in kind, a general estimate of the value of each kind proposed to be insured; but in the last particular minuteness of description is not expected.

3. Articles of the following kinds are deemed extra-hazardous, though in various degrees, in whatever building they may be placed, viz. pitch, tar, turpentine, rosin, wax, tallow, oil, inflammable spirits, sulphur, hemp, flax, cotton, dry goods of an inflammable kind, opened.—Glass, china ware or procelain, especially unpacked; Looking glasses, jewelery; and all other articles more than commonly inflammable, or more than commonly liable to injury by sudden removal or by moistures, or particularly obnoxious to theft on an alarm of fire.

Letters post paid, directed to the Secretary of the Board of Directors, will be duly attended to. An *order* for Insurance accompanied by the means of paying the premium, will be immediately executed on the premium being paid. If the application contain an *enquiry* only, it will be answered.

By order of the Board,

Ebenezer Hazard, sec'ry.

Office of the Insurance Company *of* North America; *Philad. Feb.* 1, 1798.

feb 1

PROPOSALS,

FOR CARRYING

Mails of the United States,

On the following roads, will be received at the General Post-Office, until the 13th day of February next, inclusive.

FROM Philadelphia by Bristol, Trenton, Princeton, New-Brunswick, Woodbridge, Raway, Elizabethtown and Newark to New-York six times a week.

From May 1 to November 1.

Leave Philadelphia every day (Sunday excepted) at 1 P. M. and arrive at New-York in nineteen hours, the next day (Sunday excepted) by 8 o'clock, A. M.—Returning; leave New-York every day (Sunday excepted) at 1 P. M. and arrive at Philadelphia in eighteen hours the next day (Sunday excepted) by 7 A. M.

From November 1 to May 1,

The mail is to be taken from Philadelphia at the same hour and delivered at New-York by 9 A. M. in 20 hours; and is to be taken from New-York at 1 P. M. and delivered at Philadelphia at 8 A. M. in nineteen hours.

2d. From Philadelphia by Chester, Wilmington, Newport, Christiana, Elkton, Charleston, Havre-de-Grace and Harford to Baltimore, six times a week. Leave Philadelphia every day (sunday excepted) at 9 A. M. and arrive at Baltimore in 27 hours, the next day (sunday excepted) at noon Returning; leave Baltimore every day (sunday excepted) at 4 A. M. and arrive at Philadelphia the next day by 9 A. M. in 27 hours.

3d. From Baltimore by Bladensburgh, Washington and Georgetown, to Alexandria six times a week.

From April 1 to November 1.

Leave Baltimore every day (sunday excepted) at 4 A. M. and arrive at Alexandria the same days by 6 P. M. Returning—Leave Alexandria every day (sunday excepted) at 4 A. M. and arrive at Baltimore the same day by 4 o'clock P. M.

From November 1 to April 1.

Leave Baltimore every day (sunday excepted) at 4 A. M. and arrive at Alexandria the next day (sunday excepted) at 8 A. M. Returning—Leave Alexandria every day (sunday excepted) at 5 P. M. and arrive at Baltimore the next day (sunday excepted) at 4½ P. M.

4th. From Philadelphia by Downingtown, Lancaster, Columbia, York, Carlisle, Shippensburg, Strasburgh, Bedford, Somerset and Greensburgh to Pittsburgh once a week. Leave Philadelphia every Saturday at 4 A. M. arrive at Lancaster in the evening, arrive at York on Sunday noon, at Shippensburg on Monday, at 6 P. M. Leave Shippensburg on Tuesday at 4 A. M. and arrive at Pittsburg the next Friday at 10 A. M. Returning—Leave Pittsburgh every Friday at 3 P. M. and arrive at Shippensburg the next Monday by 6 P. M. Leave Shippensburg on Tuesday at 4 A. M. and arrive at Philadelphia the next Thursday by 8 P. M.

Note 1. The contracts for the above routes are to be in operation on the first day of April next. The contracts for the routes No. 1, 2, 3, are to continue in operation until the first day of October in the year 1800; and the contract for the route No. 4 is to continue until the first day of October in the year 1801.

Note 2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices on the routes where no particular time is specified.

Note 3. For every fifteen minutes delay (the impassibility of rivers excepted) in arriving after the times prescribed, in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue till the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, an additional forfeiture of five dollars shall be incurred.

Note 4. If any persons making proposals desires an alteration of the times specified he must state in his proposals the alteration desired and the difference it will make in the terms of his contract.

Note 5. The usual penalties for misconduct in the carriers will be stipulated in the contract.

Note 6. The mail on the route No. 1, shall be carried in a Sulkey during three months of the winter season, having a box or chest to secure the mail from rain. The mails on that route during the rest of the year and the routes No. 2 and 3 shall be always carried in a light box sufficient to defend it from the rain, or a box within the body of the stage.

JOS. HABERSHAM, P. M. General.

General Post-Office,
Philad. Jan. 1, 1799. } eo6w

DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO WIT

BE IT REMEMBERED,

(L. S.) THAT on the tenth day of December, in the twenty third year of the Independence of the United States of America, JOHN LAMBERT of the said District, hath deposited in this office the title of a book, the right whereof he claims as author in the words following, to wit:

"A short and practical Essay on Farming; being the experience of a farmer of about sixty "years of age, near forty years of which were "spent in England, Essex county, on land where "farming is done in the greatest perfection, "and near seven years on three hundred and "twenty acres of worn-out land in Pottsgrove and "Alloway creek, in Salem, county, West-Jersey—"Shewing the means whereby these worn-out "lands may be improved, and that the means are "in the power of almost every farmer."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intituled "An act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the copies of maps, charts and books to the authors and proprietors of such copies during the terms therein mentioned."

D. CALDWELL.

Clerk of the District of Pennsylvania.

dec. 13 1aw4w

A Farm for Sale.

WILL be sold, in pursuance of an order of Orphans Court of Delaware county, on Monday the 25th February next, at the house of W. Anderson, in the Borough of Chester, at one o'clock, P. M.

THE PLANTATION,

Late the property of Raper Hoskins, deceased, situate in the said Borough, containing about 220 acres, of which between 43 and 50 acres are excellent upland and marsh meadow; about 40 acres of woodland; the remainder is arable land, of a good quality—The whole has been used for many years as a grazing farm and is under an almost new cedar fence; there are on the farm a good two story stone dwelling house and kitchen in good repair; the dwelling house has four rooms on a floor, with a convenient entry; there is a good kitchen garden, two good apple orchards, one containing about six acres young and healthy; a good tenant's house, barn, stables and chair house. The banks are in good repair, and walled in front with stone

Also at the same time and place will be sold 15 acres of marsh meadow, in the neighbourhood of the farm, under good bank, and in high cultivation. Any person desirous of viewing the premises, will be shewn them by applying in Chester to

ELEANOR HOSKINS, Admin'x.

January 18, 1799.

Who desires all those indebted to the late R. Hoskins, to make immediate payment, and those who have demands against his estate, to present them to her for settlement.

j3awtdf

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the honorable JOHN D COXE, esq. President of the Court of Common Pleas, and of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, in the first Circuit, consisting of the city and county of Philadelphia, and the counties of Bucks, Montgomery and Delaware, Wm. Robinson, the younger, Jonathan Bayard Smith, and Reynold Keen, esquires, Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, in the said county of Philadelphia, have issued their Precept bearing date the 18th day of January, 1799, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Goal Delivery, at the State-house in the said City of Philadelphia, on the 18th day of February next

Notice is hereby given to the Mayor, Recorder and Aldermen of the City of Philadelphia, and to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner, and Constables within the same City and Counties of Philadelphia, that they be then and there, in their own proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices in that behalf appertain to be done. And also all those who will prosecute against the Prisoners that are or shall be in the Goal of the City and County of Philadelphia, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

JONATHAN PENROSE, *sheriff.*

God save the Common-Wealth.

jan. 24. 2aw

DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, TO WIT:

BE IT REMEMBERED,

(L S) THAT on the twelfth day of August, in the twenty-third year of the Independence of the United States of America, Benjamin Smith Barton, of the said district, hath deposited in this office the title of a book the right whereof he claims as author in the words following to wit:

"New Views of the Origin of the Tribes and "Nations of America—By Benjamin Smith Barton, M. D. Correspondent Member of the Society of the Antiquaries of Scotland, Member of "the American Philosophical Society, Fellow of "the American Academy of Arts and Sciences of "Boston, Corresponding Member of the Massachusetts Historical Society, and Professor of "Materia Medica, Natural History and Botany "in the University of Pennsylvania."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, intitled "An act for the encouragement of learning by securing the copies of maps, charts, and books, to the authors and proprietor, of such copies during the times therein mentioned."

SAMUEL CALDWELL, Clerk, Dist. of Penn'

November 2, 1798.

AN ACT,

Limiting the time within which claims against the United States, for credits on the books of the Treasury, may be presented for allowance

BE *it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled,* That all credits on the books of the Treasury of the United States, for transactions during the late war, which, according to the course of the Treasury have hitherto been discharged by issuing certificates of registered debt, shall be forever barred and precluded from settlement or allowance, unless claimed by the proper creditors, or their legal representatives, on or before the first day of March, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine. And the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby required to cause this Act to be published in one or more of the public papers of each state.

(Signed) JONATHAN DAYTON,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

THEODORE SEDGWICK,
President of the Senate. Pro. Tem.

Approved July 9, 1798.

JOHN ADAMS,
President of the United States.

December 13. w t 1st Mar.

January 23d, 1799.

IN pursuance of a resolve of the President and Managers of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal Company,

The Stockholders are hereby notified and required to pay ten dollars on each of their respective shares of stock, on or before the first day of March next, to the Treasurer of the Company at their office near the Bank of Pennsylvania.

Extract from the minutes,

GEORGE WORRALL, Sec'ry.

WILLIAM GOVETT, Treasurer.

jan. 25. frfa4w.

Country Seats for Sale.

TWO Seats at convenient distances from Philadelphia, each comprising perfect accommodation and conveniences of every kind for a genteel family—For particulars enquire of

EDWARD BONSALL & Co.
No. 64, Dock-street,

1st mo. 31. ¶ 2aw6w

This day Published,

AND FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,

The ESSAYS under the Signature of

VIRGINIENSIS,

ON THE ALIEN AND SEDITION LAWS.

(Price 25 cents, 12mo.)

IT is perhaps futile to expect to work conviction in the minds of so inveterate and vicious a class of men, as the Democrats of America, by any arguments however forcible, or any display of truth, however irresistible: These writings are, however, calculated to produce a more important and useful effect, by placing the subject in its true light before honest men, who are uninformed, or have been misinformed as to the nature and objects of those bills.

jan. 15 6t

AN ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF

Madras Handkerchiefs,

FOR SALE BY

Mordecai Lewis.

jan. 26. d2w

---

40 Boxes of Fresh Citron

Just arrived via New-York, and for Sale by

JOHN CRAIG,

Who has also for Sale,

Old Madeira Wine

of the first quality,

India Muslins,

coarse and fine, &c.

A quantity of the best English large leaf

Clover Seed.

jan. 21. d1w

TO BE SOLD,

A two story Stone House,

LATELY built, with two acres of land, on the Bristol road, about a mile above Frankfort. The situation is high and healthy, and the water excellent.—For terms apply to Mr. *John McClelland*, or Mr. *Richard Whitehead*, No. 62, Vine-street.

Jan. 21 2aw

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania for the renewal of a Certificate for a share in the said Bank, No. 1282, dated July 24th 1797, standing in the name of JOSEPH REED, the same having been accidentally lost or destroyed,

Philad. Jan. 25. d6w

FILTERING STONES.

Of an excellent quality for Ships or Families

FOR SALE BY

Thomas & Joshua Fisher.

No. 5, Dock-street.

1st mo. 25. d2w

ALL PERSONS

Indebted to the Estate of Mr. JOHN FENNO, late of Philadelphia, deceased, are desired to make payment, and those having any demands, to present them for settlement, to

SAMUEL BLODGET, Adm'r.
or
JOHN WARD FENNO, Agent
to the administration.

nov. 30 §3m

JAMAICA RUM,

A Cargo now landing at South street wharf,

FOR SALE BY

PETER BLIGHT,

Apply at Stores on the Wharf,

WHO ALSO OFFERS FOR SALE,

BRANDY, 1st and 4th proof
Madeira and Port WINES, &c. &c.

Nov. 1. dtf

Five Dollars Reward.

STOLEN yesterday morning, between 10 and 12 o'clock, from No. 68, South Fourth Street,

A Single case Silver Watch,

the maker's name Marknoble—number not known. The letters W. H. are scratched on the rim of the case—a steel chain and key, gilt seal with a cypher W. H. engraved on it. Whoever will give me information so that the thief may be brought to justice shall receive the above reward.

W. HAYDON.

jan 21

Stray Horse.

WAS taken up, trespassing on the subscriber, of Philadelphia, a grey Horse, about fourteen hands high, thirteen or fourteen years old, blind of his right eye, and shod before. Whoever has lost him, by proving property and paying charges, may him again on applying to the subscriber.

JOHN SINK,
On the Banks of Schuylkill.

jan. 19, ¶

WHEREAS

ISAAC PAINTER having made an assignment of all his property to me the subscriber for the benefit of his creditors, this is to request all persons indebted to the said Isaac Painter, to prevent further trouble, to make immediate payment to me the subscriber; and all those having any demands against him to render in their accounts to

JACOB CLARK, Assignee.

jan. 26 dtf

NOTICE,

PURSUANT to a Resolve of the Board of Trustees of Washington Academy, in Somerset county, Maryland, authorising WILLIAM POLK, esqr. majors SAMUEL WILSON, and WILLIAM JONES, Members of said Board, to procure a principal teacher for said Academy.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a gentleman qualified to teach the Greek and Latin Languages, Geography and the Mathematics, and such other branches of Literature as it is customary to teach in such Schools, will meet with liberal encouragement and it is presumed will be well accommodated in taking charge of this Academy. The building is spacious and will accomodate at least sixty Students.

Proposals may be addressed to John Dennis, No. 161 Arch-street, or William Winder, accountant in the Navy department, Walnut street, Philadelphia, or to either of the three gentlemen above mentioned, near Princess Anne, Maryland.

dec 17 §

BREAD

TO be delivered to the Poor of the City and Liberties at Friends Meeting-House in Market, the corner of Second, street, on Friday the 15 of February, at 10 o'clock, agreeable to the will of Petty and Carter.

The guardians of the poor are requested to give their attendance agreeable to a resolve of the General Board of the 24th instant.

Jonathan Robeson, President
of the General Board of Guardians

Philadelphia, January 28, 1799 dtF1

WANTED,

To Article for two or three years a young Man to a profitable business—For particulars enquire at no. 68, south Fourth street

A person who has some knowledge of painting or drawing would be preferred.

W. HAYDON,

WHO HAS

A Cellar to Let.

jan 11 §

This Day is Published,

AND FOR SALE BY J. FENNO, 119, CHESNUT-STREET

AN ADDRESS

To the People of Maryland,

ON the origin, progress and present state of French aggression, with a sketch of the infamous attempts to degrade the Government of the United States, and some reflections on the late proceedings in Congress; written the last of April in the present year, by a Member of the House of Representatives. § june 11

WHEREAS,

BY an Act of Congress passed on the sixteenth day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, the President of the United States is authorised to borrow on behalf of the United States from the Bank of the United States, or from any other body or bodies politic or corporate, or from any person or persons, and upon such terms and conditions as he shall judge most advantageous for the United States, a sum not exceeding five millions of dollars, so however, that no contract or engagement be made which shall preclude the United States from reimbursing any sum or sums borrowed at any time after the expiration of fifteen years from the date of such loan. *And whereas*, it is declared by the said Act, that so much as may be necessary of the surplus of the duties on Imports and Tonnage beyond the permanent appropriations heretofore charged upon them by law, shall be pledged and appropriated for paying the interest, and also for paying and discharging the principal sum or sums of all the monies which may be borrowed, according to the term or terms which may be fixed, pursuant to the authority aforesaid—*And whereas* by the said Act, the faith of the United States is pledged to establish sufficient permanent Revenues for making up any deficiency that may hereafter appear in the provisions before-mentioned for paying the interest and principal sums, or either of them, of any monies which may be borrowed pursuant to the said Act. *And whereas* the President of the United States did by an Act or Commission under his hand dated the ninth day of January in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety eight, authorise and empower, the Secretary of the Treasury, to borrow on behalf of the United States, any sum not exceeding in the whole, five millions of dollars and to make such contract or contracts as should be necessary, and for the interest of the United States, in pursuance of the Act of Congress above recited.

Now therefore, the undersigned, Secretary of the Treasury, in pursuance of the Act of Congress, and the authority from the President of the United States, above mentioned, doth hereby on behalf of the United States of America, contract and engage in manner following, *to wit.*

1st. A book for receiving subscriptions to a Loan of five millions of dollars for the use of the United States shall be opened in the city of Philadelphia, at the Bank of the United States on Thursday the twenty eighth day of February ensuing, which book shall continue open for the purpose of receiving subscriptions, until the whole of the said five millions of dollars shall be subscribed. If more than five millions of dollars shall be subscribed on the first day of opening the said loan, the surplus shall be deducted in proportion to the sums subscribed by individuals, exceeding four thousand dollars.

2d. For every hundred dollars which may be subscribed there shall be forthwith deposited and paid the sum of twelve dollars and fifty cents, and like payments of twelve dollars and fifty cents, shall be made within the first ten days of the months of April, May, June, July, August September and October ensuing. The Secretary of the Treasury however reserves the right of reducing the number of installments by special agreements, with the individuals who may become subscribers.

3d. On the failure of payment of any installment of the sums subscribed according to the tenor of the second article, the next preceeding installment of twelve dollars and fifty cents, which shall have been paid, for every hundred dollars subscribed shall be forfeited to the United States.

4th. The sums subscribed and paid in pursuance of the tenor of the second article preceeding, shall after the said payments have been compleated, constitute a funded capital stock divisible into shares of one hundred dollars each, which capital stock shall bear interest at the rate of eight per centum per annum from the times fixed for the payment of the respective installments payable quarter yearly at the Treasury of the United States, or at the Loan Offices where the same may stand credited, until the last day of December, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eight.

7th. After the last day of December in the said year one thousand eight hundred and eight, and after reasonable notice to the creditors, which shall be given by an advertisement in some public newspaper, printed at the seat of the government of the United States, the said capital stock shall be redeemable at the pleasure of the United States by the reimbursement of the whole sum or sums borrowed, and which may constitute the said capital stock either at the treasury of the United States or at the loan offices where the same may stand credited.

8th. The credits for the said capital stock shall and may be separately certified in sums either for one hundred, four hundred, one thousand, four thousand or ten thousand dollars, and the credits so certified shall be transferable by the creditors or their attornies, at the Treasury and Loan Offices respectively, in pursuance of the rules which have been, or which may be established relative to the transfer of the funded stock of the United States.

9th. A sufficient sum of the surplus of the duties on Imports and Tonnage beyond the permanent appropriations heretofore charged upon them by law, together with the faith of the United States, are hereby pledged for the fulfilment of this contract, in pursuance of, and according to the terms and conditions of the act of Congress herein before recited.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Treasury of the United States at Philadelphia, this twelfth day of January one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine.

(L. S.)

OLIVER WOLCOTT,

Secretary of the Treasury.

jan. 12. §